CABRERA AND DON CARLOS.

THE RECUSANT CARLIST'S PLATFORM FOR SPANISH DYNASTIC ABRANGEMENT-A CHANCE FOR THE KING-WHAT DON CARLOS WAS ASKED TO AGREE TO.

ESTELLA, March 15, 1875. I have been informed, on excellent authority, that the convento or treaty which General Cabrera was resolved to force upon Don Carlos was to the following effect:-

First-The recognition of Don Carlos as Infante of Spain, with an important position in the government. If King Alfonso should die without an beir, Don Carlos to succeed to the throne.

Second-The recognition of the rank of all Carlist officers entering the liberal army.

Third-The recognition of the fueros of the revolted provinces of Spain. Pourth-The recognition of the debt of the

Seven Years' War, and, also, a recognition of the obligation of the new Carlist debt.

PROTESTANTISM IN SPAIN.

THOUSANDS OF SPANIARDS CONVERTED TO PROTESTANTISM-THE REFORMED CHURCHES

According to statistics obtained from Protestant

sources 30,000 Spaniards have been converted to Protestantism since 1868. The Protestant chapels in this city and elsewhere in the country continue open.

A MEXICAN RAID INTO TEXAS.

GALVESTON, March 27, 1875. A News special from Corpus Christi, Texas, dated to-day, says:- "A band of Mexicans came within seven miles of the town, robbed several stores and houses and took a large number of Americans prisoners, among them Judge Gilpin, formerly a member of the Legislature, and two women. They compelled the captives to walk in front of them till they were exnausted, then mounted them on bareback borses and burried them off. They robbed and burned the Post Office at Nueces, and robbed and took prisoner one mail rider. Texans have gone in pursuit and a fight is reported near Banquette, in which one Mexican and two Americans were killed. All except lour of the prisoners escaped, but nothing has yet been heard from them. Business is mostly suspended and the citizens are under arms guarding the town."

Information received from Los Olmos, Nueces county, says that throughout the entire region be-

Information received from Los Olmos, Nucces county, says that throughout the entire region between there and the Rio Grande lawless bands from Mexico are continually raiding through the country robbing, murdering and driving stock across the river.

They have become so daring of late that nearly all travel on the nighways has ceased. Even stockmen are deterred from hunting their cattle and horses through lear of falling into the hands of these rufflans. At present there seems to be a concerted movement on the part of these villans to clean out the "white men" within striking distance of the Rio Grande—flity to seventy miles and even jurther-where ingress and egress can be safely effected to this end. They have been crossing the river in small detachments for the past week. It is estimated that there are now on Texas soil at least 300 armed bandits, and rumor has it that several Americans near the river have been murdered by them. Rumors come in that the Mexicans have cleaned out a company or two of negro solders, at San Luis on the Rio Grande, about forty miles below Rio Grande City, and that a number of armed men were seen hovering near this place. A number of Mexicans reside nere, but they cannot be depended upon for assistance in a contest in which their countrymen are engaged. Nearly the entire Rio Grande ironter of Texas, embracing a belt of from flity to one hundred miles in width, is inhabited mostly by Mexicans, many of whom, though taking no active part in the forays of the theyes, yet sympathize with and give them secret all and comfort.

THE BLACK HILLS.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO THE HILLS-GENERAL CUSTER BUSILY PREPARING TO START.

BISMARCK, D. T. March 27, 1875. Telegraphic instructions were received to-day by General Custer, at Fort Lincoln, authorizing the formation of another expedition to the Black Hills, and the details are not further known than that General Custer goes in command, and that it is to be composed of the Seventh cavalry and a due proportion of infantry. with ocrinaps a battery of Gathing guns. It will move from Fort Lincoln as soon as the weather will permit; but owing to the heavy fall of snow it is beneved the depth of the streams to be crossed will prevent an darly departure. It is probable that to the forces moving from Fort Lincoln there will be joined detachments from other points, and that his entire ports. ments from other points, and that this entire force will not nait at the Black Hills, but, leaving a small force there, will proceed westward and ex-plore the Big Horn Mountains and the country lying west of the Yellowstone Rayer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 27, 1875. This morning General Augur quietly took charge of the military affairs of the Department of the Guif. Aides came with General Augur from Texas: otherwise his staff is constituted the same as General Emory's. General orders announcing the fact of the new General's accession to the command being prepared for premuigation, General Emory left for Wasnington this evening.

THE MEXICAN EXCURSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1875. Among those invited by Senator Cameron to accompany the Mexican excursion party are Senators Morton, Allison, Anthony, Ransom, vice President Wilson and Major Ben Perley Poore. Perhaps the party will consist of not more than ten or twelve persons, to be joined by Colonei Thomas A. Scott. It is as yet uncertain how many of them will go beyond New Orleans, owing to the tength of time the party will be absent.

THE SCHOOLCRAFT CADETSHIP.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27, 1875. The Senate to-day, by a vote of 24 to 9, adopted a resolution recommended by the Committee on Privileges and Elections expeding State Senator George W. Granam, for alleged complicity in the saie of the Schoolcraft Naval cadetahip. The point was raised that it would require a two-thirds vote (twenty-nine) of all the members elected to expel, and the matter being a grave one the Chair decimed to deade at once, out reserved his decision until to-night.

THE VINELAND SHOOTING.

VINBLAND, N. J., March 27, 1875. Mr. Carroth is resting very comfortably to-day. His condition is better than yesterday.

ANOTHER EDITOR SHOT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27, 1875. A, private letter says that on Thursday last Louis A. Middleton, editor of the West Point (Miss.) Times, was shot and killed by D. L. Love, editor of the West Point Citizen, for the publishing of an offensive article by the former. Love demanded a retraction, which being retused, he shot Middleton four times and then made his escape.

A SCHOOLHOUSE ACCIDENT.

WILEBSBARRE, Pa., March 27, 1875. The ceiling and chimney of one of the common schoolhouses in Kingston fell yesterday while the school was in session. Thirty-five boys were in the room at the time, and about the same number of girls were out at recess. The plaster, timber and bricks came down without warning, smalling the desks, but only injuring one boy, not seriously. The pupils were terribly frightened and some jumped out of the windows. One boy did not wait to hoist the sash of the window and cut his head, but only slightly, improper construction was the cause of the fall.

MINING OUTRAGES.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 27, 1875. Laborers and miners who are on a strike dumped a number of cars, loaded with shipment at Locust Gap, during last night, and burned the depot and telegraph office of the Reading Railroad at the same place. A number of special police from Philadelphia and Read-ing have been sent to Mahonoy Plane to protect property and to assist in operating the road if

THE BOSTON MURDER

Funeral Services Over the Remains of the Late Mrs. Bingham.

FLORAL TRIBUTES OF RESPECT

Interesting and Pathetic Addresses of the Clergy.

THE NEWSPAPER AS A DETECTIVE.

BOSTON, March 27, 1875. A partial confession of Pemberton, the murderer of Mrs. Bingbam, together with the juneral obsequies to-day over the remains of the deceased, as well as the wrangling among the officers for the credit of the arrest, have all served to keep the painful tragedy fresh in the public mind. His confession, so far as the wise-looking officers are discosed to make it public, admits a visit to East Boston on the day of the murder and the seiling of the rings which have been identified as those owned and worn by the unfortunate woman when last seen alive. He denies the murder, but says he supposes he will have to "swing for it," adding that if it is a question between imprisonment for life and hanging he prefers the latter.

THE POLICE AND THE MURDER.
Since the excitement over the tragedy has subsided the public are beginning to see how very little credit is due to the police for apprehending the murderer. If they could have indulged in their usual reticence about the facts surrounding the tragedy, Pemberton would probably have remained undiscovered, the same as the authors of nearly a dozen other murders in and around Boston during the last few years. It so happened that the newspapers published all the facts promptly, including the circumstances of the missing rings, and when the man who bought them saw the story in the papers he immediately gave information which really brought about the detection of the murderer. It is clear, therefore, that the police are entitled to no credit whatever in the matter. The public parading of the criminal through the streets yesterday, under escort of mounted officers, is also justly criticised, for the prisoner could have very easily been transported privately and without exciting any such public demonstration as was witnessed. THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral obsequies over the remains of the victim were solemnized at her late residence this atternoon. The gathering was a private, one; none but the family and immediate connections warm personal friends being present or warm personal friends being present by invitation. The time of holding the services was not made known to the public, and there was happily no display of curiosity to mar the quiet impressiveness of a burial toy a Christian family. The remains were in such an excellent state of preservation that they could be laid in a half-open casket; and the face presented a much more patural look than was expected. The foral tributes from friends of the lamily were of rare beauty, and the air of the whole house was heavy with their fragrance. So numerous had been these testimonials of affection from friends that the front parior, where the remains were exposed, was beautified in every part by some design or interlacing vine. At the head of the casket upon a marble stand was a large upright cross, composed principally of camellar japonicas, with other white flowers and trailing green, artistically fringed, the gift of Mayor Cobb.

THE CASKET.

The casket plate was inscribed, "Margaret E. Bingham, died March 22, 1875, aged 30 years, 5 months," and around it was laid a beautiful wreath from irlends in Newton. At the foot of the casket reclined a cross of most delicate flowers, by the casket reclined a cross of most delicate flowers, by the room were memorial office.

rial gills.

More Floral Gifts.

The Hon. Henry S. Washburn brought a star enclosed in a wreath from his daughter, Helen, a very handsome design, and over the lacing the casket was a wreath ordered to the House by telegraph, by iriends in Chicago. A tross contributed by Messrs, Chase, Merritt and Blanchard, who were connected with her late husband in business, was laid upon the casket, and from a large, white star, at the head of the pier glass, depended similar and nowers iresh and beautiful.

THE EXERCISES.

smilax and howers fresh and beautiful.

THE EXERCISES.

The exercises commenced at half-past one o'clock, and were of an hour's duration. The Adelphi Club, of Boston, first sung "Remember Thy Creator." add then the Rev. J. V. Hitton, of the Maverick church, of which church deceased was a member, read from the Scriptures lessons of consolation and faith. When the sacred Book was and saide Mr. Hilton said:—These words we have called so freely to our minds are words of comfort and consolation, and we who are of the Lord need not weep for the treasure taken from our sight to be placed in that shrine, that heaven, where death and loss never come, and may god help us to find rest and peace and commany God help us to find rest and peace and commany God help us to find rest and peace and comthe treasure taken from our sight to be placed in that shrine, that heaven, where death and loss never come, and may God help us to find rest and peace and comport in beneving. The quartet then chanted "Our Days on Earth Are as a Shadow," and the Rev. L. S. Hayes, pastor of the Salem and Mariners' church, Boston, delivered a brief address. Rev. Joel S. Bingham, D. D., of Dubuque, lowa, inthef-in-haw of the deceased, then made a few remarks. He said:—"There are a great many things, my triends, we do not know, and that is my Father and your Father never did and never will do, nor allow anything to be done but what is best. I know that that is true; this fath is my great anchor in this storm, it has been true and supporting in the past and it holds the same now. Whatever love will keep away it will, whatever it will, Grain. We have all of us seen agreat building going up and as it grew it was veited from us by its scaffolding, but at last piece by piece the scaffolding was taken down and the beauties of the architecture, the material and the workmanship began seemingly to be developed to us, but then came a storm and the veil in a moment was torn is and the veil in a moment was torn is and the entire beauty presented. Just so to-day I have seen this Christian grace, which this calls upon us all to look upon and admire. I listened to her first prayer and pentence and watched her growth in spiritual life till she became a branch of our own family, a light of our household, and I have seen the falless development of her religious life; but I did not think that this sudden storm was to come to sweep away the scaffolding that was wound about that soul. But this dear, dear child has gone to her heavenly rest, and where, my dear friends, there is joy; on this side there is none. But on the heavenly side there is none and states and the entire beautiful God calls u can.

The choir then sang "God is Love," and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hayes, after which the friends retired, leaving the immediate relatives to accompany the remains to the last resting place.

FRAUDS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 27, 1875. A ripple of excitement was created upon the streets this afternoon by the announcement upon the bulletin board of the Herald that the United States Treasury agents, who are now in this city for the purpose of investigating the alleged Post office trauds, had seized the books of Hugh Flood, whose name has lately been brought prominently before the public as a supprominently before the public as a sup-posed principal in numerous questionable ring transactions. The Herald charges the existence of a "Post Office Ring," that the indis-of the government have been misapplied and ap-propriated by private parties, and indirectly in-plicates several prominent State officials. Mr. Flood with to-morrow publish his statement. He denies that his books were seized, but claims that he voluntarily submitted them for examina-tion.

tion.

The matter created quite a stir in the Legislature this afternoon, where alleged frauds on the part of Flood in the Capitol repairs are now undergoing investigation, and President Loring, of the Senate, surrendered the chair and made a safehour's speech defending himself from the imputation of connection with the so-called "Post Office Ring."

Flood was appointed to superintend the paint.

Office Ring."
Flood was appointed to superintend the painting and frescoing of the new Post Office, and was allowed to disburse funds to the workmen. The specific charges against him are insistying the rolls and charging the government more than was paid the men employed; also with using on private jobs the paints and other materials of the government.

THE TEA TRADE.

MONTREAL, March 27, 1875. A petition is being signed by merchants engaged in the tea trade, praying the House of Commons

WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1875. GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER. The application for a rehearing of the Fitz John Porter case, though briefly discussed, was not decided in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and ail the papers have to-day been referred for an opinion to be prepared by the Attorney General in con-

junction with Judge Advocate General Hott.

THE TOBACCO TAX. The Internal Revenue Office has ruled that the mere act of purchasing stamps is not the payment of a tax upon a given lot of tobacco, though the purchase of such stamps may have been with special reference to such payment. The tax cannot be said to have been paid upon a given lot of tobacco until suitable stamps have been affixed to the packages containing the toabacco, and cancelled so that the stamps have become a part and parcel of the package and have no vaine in them selves apart from the package to which they ar

SPANISH AND GUBAN TRADE. There is reason to believe that the Spanish government intends to again enforce certain objectionable rules having relation to our trade with Cuba, which, it is feared, will considerably embarrass it. The regulations when formerly en forced caused much complaint on account of the frequent fines levied thereunder on American masters. The new regulations go into effect April 1, 1875, having been officially promulgated. It will be well for the merchants trading with Cuba to inform themselves upon the subject.

THE COMING FLOOD.

RAPID MELITING OF SNOW AND ICE-CONDITION OF THE RIVER AT DELAWARE GAP AND NEIGHBORHOOD-THE THREATENINGS AND MURMURINGS-PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, March 27, 1875. The rapid melting of the snow along the line of the Delaware River is already having its effect in a visible rise in the stream. The heavy snowbanks that were to be seen here yesterday have dissolved in many places almost entirely. The rain storm of yesterday was not serious but the thaw continued all night. The solid ice in the river is beginning to separate that there will be another freezing spell the break-up may occur within a day or two. The channel made by the Delaware and Lackawanns is now about three-quarters of a mile above the Gap, and near the foot of a rift, where there is a slight jam of ice that has shoved down from the head of the rapid. A heavy charge of powder is to be exploded in the centre of that.

AWAITING THE FLOOD, There are no means of communication with the head of the gorge except by a wagon road, which

head of the gorge except by a wagon road, which makes the distance twenty-six miles. As no measures have been taken to keep this and other places informed as to the state of the water and the situation of affairs generally up the river, comparatively little will be known of the movement of the flood until it comes rushing down upon the Gap. From here down the river there is telegrapine communication, and places below may be informed of the approach of the fee and its result here until the office succumbs to the flood, as it is almost certain to do before the great body of fee makes its way through the Gap.

Nothing is to be done with the Portland or Easton wagon bridges. I visited the former today. It is a covered wooden structure, probably soo feet long. It rests on three plers, which, according to the water marks painted on the middle plers, are about twenty-five feet high. The Suspension Bridge at Port Jervis was nearly that high above the water, and when the gorge gave way and the fee had free passage the cakes knocked it loose from its pier. It was firmly held by the strong wire cables and it is a question whether they would have withstood the terrible battering of all the cethat was yet to pass it, even if the railroad bridge had not carried it away. The Portland Bridge has no such support. It merely rests on its piers, is all wood, and it the flood rises to anywhere near the point it is declared it must, the bridge will be litted bodily from its foundation and carried down with great force against the railroad bridge below. This structure is about the same length as the wooden bridge, but is higher from the river. It has an advantage over the Erie Bridge at Fort Jervis, as none of the braces hang beneath it. That advantage will amount to nothing if the Portland Bridge goes, for the spiendid fron structure will be unsele to withstand the united lorces of flood and ice brought to bear against it. ice brought to bear against it.

The viliage of fortland is situated on low ground, sloping down to the river edge. A flood as high as the one that swept by Port Jervis will make short work of a large portion of the place, including the track and depot of the Delaware and Lackawanna Rallway. There are other namiets on each side of the river below, in the very track of the expected inundation. The situation of the toil and railroad bridges at Easton, yet, with nundreds of thousands of dollars at stake, the hundreds of thousands of dollars at stake, the companies are content to take their chances. This may be wise, but in the light of recent events in both this and the Susquehanna Valley, it does not have that appearance.

It has been thawing rapidly all the afternoon. but the rise in the river is not perceptible. At Towarda it has risen four inches. The thaw must continue for several days before the gorges will be moved, but a rainstorm would hasten their exit. All plans for blasting or cutting the gorge here seem to have been abandoned; but preparations for giving an alarm at the approach of the flood from above have been made. DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.

THE ICE GORGES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 27, 1875.

Doves, Del., March 27, 1875. The Legislature adjourned to-day, sine die. The bill passed several days ago to meet the Civil Rights bill is already a law. It does not mention color, but provides that hotel keepers, rail-road companies, steamboat owners and others nay provide separate accommodations for any lass of persons obnoxious to their customers or

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27, 1875. The Democratic State Central Committee adjourned last night after a two days' session. They called the State Convention to meet at San Fran cisco on June 29, and ordered the primary election to be held on April 24 to choose the County Com-mittee for this county. The present County Com-mittee claims a legal existence, and will call a primary and ignore the action of the State Cen-tral Committee. There is no prospect of a comaise at present.

THE ONTARIO ABORTION.

At the assizes to-day W. G. Greaves and Dr. E. B. Sparham were arraigned for the murder of Miss Sophie E. Burnham, who died on the 28th of December last from the effects of an abortion. Seral witnesses were examined. Miss Burnha sworn deposition was read. It is a lengthy doment, describing minutely her visits to Dr. Spham and his operations, the doctor's wife on occasion assisting him. Greaves, the alleged ducer, accompanied her once to the doctor's, case was adjourned till Monday.

PROBABLE MURDER.

THE RARTENDER OF A BOWERY SALOON STABBED BY A THIEF.

At twelve o'clock last night two men, one of whom was named George Fellman, went into the lager beer saloon of Edwin Sleudinger, 81 Bowery, and called for drinks. After talking some time at the bar the person who was with Fellman, and whose name is at present unknown, went to the rear of the saioon. He remained away such a length of time that his absence was noticed by the bartender. John Hagenbach. He, suspecting that something was wrong, also went to the rear of the saioon and caught this man in the act of stealing several bottles of Rhine wine. The two men grappled with each other and the result was that Hagenbach, the barkeeper, was stabled several times in the head, while the sendle was going on a policeman attached to the Tenth precinct, who was standing near by the saloon, heard the cries of the bartender for help, and hastened into the place only to see the man ascaping through a rear entrance. The injured man was taken to the Tenth precinct station house and attended by a police surgeon, who pronounced his wounds latal and ordered nim to be sent to be lieve the hospital. The companion of the assastin George Felling was arrested and is at present to the sent present deprese preliment was arrested and is at present to the present deprese preliment was arrested and is at present deprese preliment was arrested and is at present deprese the man arrested and is at present deprese preliment was arrested and is at present deprese preliment was arrested and is at present depresent. whose name is at present unknown, went to iatal and ordered nim to be sent to Believue Hospital. The companion of the assassin, George Fellman, was arrested and is at present locked up. Captain dimann is confident that he will be able to arrest him.

THE CANAL FRAUDS

Governor Tilden Confident of

Victory.

Old Salt, of Onondaga, Speaks Freely.

Carried Out as Early as 1858.

Action of the Mercantile

He Declares That the Recommendations Made

by the Governor Were Attempted To Be

Exchanges. ALBANY, March 27, 1875. Everything is very quiet here to-day, most of the members of the Legislature having gone to their homes. Even the Executive Chamber is comparatively inactive, and the Governor, though he

was at the Capitol this morning, is taking advan-tage of the respite to get a little rest. He is not disinclined, however, to review the incidents the last few days, and shows a quiet confidence in the success of his policy against the Canal Ring that augurs well for pure government in the future. The gist of the whole issue in relation to canal management is in the question of un-balanced bids. It is upon this point that Governor Tilden's Message hinges, and it is the issue that Senator Laning tried to explain away in his speech on Friday. The Senator took the ground that, according to the constitution, the canal lettings must be made to the lowest bidder, and substantially assumed that it was impossible to refuse the acceptance of a old that was in the aggregate the lowest received by the Canal Commissioners. If this was true Governor Tilden's exposure would fall to the ground in so far as the responsibility of individuals is concerned, but nobody is more ready to show that it is not true than the Governor him self. He points out the fact that Judge Peckham decided unbalanced bids to be fraudulent in a case which came before him on mandamus to compel the acceptance of a bid in which he was sustained by the Court of Appeals, and suggests attention to the additional point that the proposals for bids always contain a provision that

gests attention to the additional point that the proposals for bids always contain a provision that unbalanced bids are not to be canvassed. There can be no doubt that ooth of these positions are well taken, and, as the Canal frances were always in a large measure contrived upon the plan of unbalanced bids, no argument can undo the force of the Governor's Message. It is tais, I have no doubt, that makes him so confident of success over the Ring. There is, nowever, another motive apart from the strength of his position which strengthens his faith in the wisdom and righteousness of the course he is pursuing. He feels that he is serving the people and that the people are with him. On this boint I had some conversation with him this morning, in the course of which ne pointed out the fact that the force which compelled reform in 1871 is widening and deepening until the people will see to it that the public service is pure in every department. He thinks the people are not yet thoroughly aroused to the importance of the occasion, but says as it was the fashion to be corrupt a lew years ago, so now it is becoming fashionable to be honest, and the fashion will increase so rapidly in popular favor that next year the sentiment against official corruption will be stronger than it is to-day, in spite of the opinion of Speaker MoGuire that the cry of "Canal Rings and canal frauds" is harmiess, the Governor knows that the more the question is argued the more interest and indignation will be aroused among the people. His hold is upon the people, and there can be no doubt that he will be inlivenished by them. His position is impregnable against all the assaults of the Canal Ring while the battle lasts, and the longer the contest is waged the better for the Governor and his cause. It is apparent now that what the iriends of the Ring expected after their action in the Assembly on Thursday night—namely, that the contest was over—has not come about, and the var will be waged next week with greater real tury than ever, though its fe on Monday evening.

INTERVIEW WITH ASSEMBLYMAN ALVORD. "What, Governor, do you conceive will be the effect of this agitation of the canal question in the Legislature? Will it be calculated to lead to the correction of abuses?" were questions put to Assemblyman Alvord by a BERALD reporter, who yesterday met him at the, Metropolitan Hotel. The Governor hesitated for a moment about talking to a representative of the press, but finally answered :-

I think it will do good. I think the Executive declaration of what has been known and talked about for years, and what has been endeavored to ture and Constitutional Convention, now that it comes from the Executive of the State to both houses of the Legislature, will have the effect to concentrate the action of the Legislature IN THE DIRECTION OF REFORM.

In 1858, when I was Speaker and Senator Lan agan chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Lanagan introduced a bill which I supported. We and others then advocated remedial legislation with the same end in view as Governor Tilden's Message recommends, but the political position of parties defeated it. In the Constitutional Convention of 1867-8 the Canal Committee, of which I was a member, reported an to the people. This article concentrated the ensingle head, doing away with the intricacies of the present system, which not only

the powers and control of the canais, in the Canal Board, the Board of Canal Commissioners, the Contracting Board, subject to the consent of the Canal Board, the individual Canal Commissioners. who are supreme in their own decisions, subject, nowever, to having all subordinates, both engineers, with the approval of the State Engineer and their superintendents elected by the Canal Board—many, too, elected for their political efficiency and influence more than for their ability to periorm their duties. This, too, in a coard where the Canal Commissioners, it acting as a unit, stand one-third to two-thirds, and, in addition, an auditor, who is pretended to be a check over all—a system which, pretending to be in ravor of a careful and economical administration simply diffuses power and destructs the idea of where power really resides, to the absolute Destruction of Any Real Responsibility. The amendment was not adopted by the people, but it was again recommended by the Constitutional Commission, appointed by Governor Homman under the law, but was defeated in the Legislature, so that it was not the second time submitted to the people. This plan now meets the approbation of Governor Tilden and all his supporters—many of whom were instrumental in its defeat when referms were proposed. Now they are endeavoring by mere legislative enactment to put the same machinery into form and force.

I WILL GO WITH THEM nowever, to having all supordinates, both enot

I WILL GO WITH THEM
just as far as the farthest in that descrition; but I just as far as the farthest in that describe; but I believe that the true course to pursue in addition thereto is for the present Legislature to adopt the same plan as already presented by Assemblyman Seward, which only requires the assent of the paxt Legislature to again submit the question to the people for their adoption. Then the plan becomes an organic law and is not subject to the political necessities and vagaries of future legislation. My opinion as to what is being done is this:—In regard to a large number of

gard to a large number of

CASES CITED BY GOVERNOR TILDEN,
and including many not yet examined by him, it
will be found that looking at the matters in a
strictly legal lagat, they will have been found to
have conformed to the letter, if not the spirit and
morality of the law; and while it may be that
public opinion may brand officials or contractors
with a want of due regard of moral duty, legally
neither can be neld to respond in any action of
missessance, malfeasance or larceny. While I say
not be many instances in which collusion between
State officials and private contractors will be
shown, which

State officials and private contractors will be shown, which
MAY BE CORRECTED AND PUNISHED.
But still I believe that the great fault of the past and of the present is in the utter failure and absolute victousness of the system—a system which involves as well the action of legislators and governors as of state canal officials and contractors. Mr. Aivord was questioned as to the political significance of the issue being raised at this time, and as to the probability of it causing a breaking up of parties in this State, and on these points he declined to express an opinion.

ACTION OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE. The committee which was appointed by the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange to make arrangements for holding a grand mass meeting of mercantile nersons, at which the Mes-

sage of Governor Tilden in reference to the mis-management of the canals and to the corruption in the execution of contracts for the repairs of those avenues of commerce shall be discussed, or rather shall be approved, met yesterday. Colonel

rather shall be approved, met yesterday. Colonel J. N. Stack occupied the chair. The following sub-committee was appointed to make further preparations for the meeting and to select gentlemen to address it:—Isaac H. Reed, Forrost H. Parker and Charles H. Spear.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions to be presented to the meeting:—Messrs. A. E. Orr. Carlos Coob and William H. Phillips.

Alterward it was resolved to hold the meeting on thursday next, instead of Tuesday, which latter day was before appointed. The following gentlemen have been invited to be present at and to address the meeting:—Whitelaw Reid, L. B. Prince, Senator Frankin W. Tobey, Abram S. Hewitt, General James W. Husted, William M. Evarts, William E. Dodge, A. F. Orr, Carlos Cobb, F. B. Thurber, A. A. Low, J. H. Herrick, Henry W. Smith and others. The General Committee of the Exchange on the Governor's Message and for the reduction of the canal tolks, composed of the following gentlemen, will act in co-operation with the other committee:—Carlos Cobo, William H. Philips, L. J. W. Stark, Isaac H. Reed, M. M. Caleb, E. Orr, F. H. Baker and Charles Spear.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE YESTER-DAY.

A special meeting was neld at the Butter and Cheese Exchange in reference to the canal Message of Governor Tilden. The following resolutions were adopted :-

Whereas in his recent Message to the State Legislature Governor samuel J. Titden has taken initiative steps toward pringing about a model reform in the administration of our state consists y an able and searching exposure of the corruption which at present exists in their management, therefore the which at present exists in their management, therefore which at present exists in their management, therefore which at present exists in their management, therefore which at present exists the their management of the Services ne has readered the critizens of this state and the mercantile and producing classes elsewhere, who are interested in the economical and efficient management of these great public highways, in his well-directed efforts toward a reform of the abuses which have for so long a time impaired the usefulness of the canais and made their maintenance burdensome upon our citizens.

Resolved, That we will extend our support to all just measures looking toward the honest management of the canais, and that to this end we will cordially join in the proposed joint meeting of the commercial organizations of this city to take action with reference to this matter, and that a committee of teu be appointed to attend such meeting, and that a general invitation be extended to all members of the Exchange to be present.

The following committee were appointed:—D. even a drop from being wasted.

members of the Exchange to be present.

The following committee were appointed:—D.

W. C. Stamford, M. Foisom, William Hubbert, I. T.

Patter, J. W. Dunning, W. Winson, W. Duckworth,

B. Thompson, P. H. Acres, R. A. Lanning.

Hon. Renben E. Fenton, who was recently
elected an honorary member of the Butter and
Cheese Exchange, visited the Exchange yesterday
morning to acknowledge the compliment paid
him, and was introduced to many of the members
by President Fairchild. Senator Fenton resides
in a prominent dairying district, and has taken
great interest in the Exchange since its organization. He expressed the belief that in the broader
field which, as the "American Exchange," it proposes to fall, the Exchange will be of great cenefit
to the commerce of New York, and especially to
the west side luterests.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S MESSAGE AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, March 27, 1875. A largely attended meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall this evening, to indorse the Canal Message of the Governor. Ex-Mayor Nathan F. Graves presided, with a large number of vice graves presided, with a large number of vice presidents and secretaries, equally from both political parties. Addresses were made in commendation of the Governor's position by nine prominent citizens. Resolutions were adopted returning thanks to the Governor for this great public service, promising the moral support of the community in all measures requisite to carry out detection and punishment of trand and to apply remedies to prevent fraud in the future, demanding thorough reform in the system of canal management, and holding legislators to a strict responsibility for acts, on this subject.

COULISSE CHAT.

Mr. Frederic Robinson has been engaged to support Miss Neilson at Booth's. Miss Anna R. Bulkley has a benefit concert at

the Union League Theatre on Taursday next. Ristori's farewell matinde drew yesterday the largest house ever known at the Lyceum since it was built. Miss Rose d'Erina sings at St. Alphonsu's church

this evening, and presents a fine programme for the edification of her admirers. The Oratorio Society presents "Samson" on Monday night at Steinway Hall, for the benefit of

their emment leader, Dr. Damrosch. Mile. Aimée appears at the Lyceum on Wednesday next in one of Offenbach's most mirth-provoking operas, "La Jolie Partumeuse."

The Keilogg English Opera Company give a few farewell performances at the Academy of Music this week, commencing on Monday night. Mile. Ives de Leon, a pupil of Mr. Duschnitz, of

this city, has created a furore at Assisi, Italy, in opera, and is regarded as the coming sensation at Mile, Bredelli has leit St. Stephen's church for

the Cathedral, and will assist Mr. Gustavus Schmitz to-day in illustrating for the Cardinal the melodic beauties of Haydn's "Second Mass." The "Big Bonanza" continues to attract the largest audiences that have ever gathered at the new Fifth Avenue. It is an immense success, and

the hearty way in which the public enjoy it gives assurance that it has still before it a long rup. It will probably be retained on the bill till the close of the sesson.

matinées at Wallack's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and the three last nights of Mr. Boucicault's engagement in this city. After the performance on Wednesday night he will take a special train to Boston, where he begins an engagement on Thursday night. "Around the World in Eighty Days," like all of

Jules Verne's popular novels, is full of thrilling adventure and vivid depiction of character, ver has not a single line which utters an impure thought, a scene calculated to degrade the reader's conceptions of humanity or an event which, however seemingly improbable, does not in reality convey to the young at least the germ of a valuable educational lesson. These striking and worthy characteristics are well preserved in the dramatized version announced for production at the Old Bowery Theatre on Monday evening. The drama adheres to the plot of the novel, except where departure is necessitated by the peculiar difficulties to be contended with in placing upon the stage a story of such exceptional construction. Several new characters have been introduced and some of the most thrilling situations have been added; but the main features of the nover are retained. The romantic spectacle entitled "Ahmed."

which is announced for production at the Grand Opera House on Easter Monday, is an adaptation from Washington Irving's story. "The Pilgrim of Love," one of the best known of the "Tales of the Alhambra." Mrs. J. E. Dunn has taken dramatic licease and varied and amplified the action. It will be remembered that the original story tells of a Moorish prince who was imprisoned by his father lest he should fall in love before he reached the age of twenty-one years. Soothsavers had prophesied trials and tribulations in case he was not guarded from the spells of Cupid; but in spite of all ne lell in love, strove and suffered for the object of his affection, and in the end won her for his bride. The plot of "Ahmed? is similar to that of "The Pilgrim of Love," and many of the incidents are identical, but other scenes have been written with a view to scenic effect and dramatic necessities, ballets, vocal and instrumental music and many splendid scenic effects have been introduced, so that while the play is founded on the story much of the merft of its construction belongs of right to the authoress.

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